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Our female readers will please to take due notice of the following compliment to their excellence and power, and endeavor to give society additional reasons for bestowing upon them higher and still higher encomiums.—Portland Orion.

From the Ladies' Mirror.

FEMALES.

"Well ordered home man's best delight to make,
And by submissive wisdom, modest skill,
With every gentle care-eluding art
To raise her virtues, animate the bliss,
And sweeten all the toils of human life,—
This be the female dignity and praise."

In all enlightened and civilized parts of the world females have always been esteemed as the brightest ornaments that adorn a nation.—They have always been considered as a pattern of amiableness, meekness, and temperance—a pattern of refinement, delicate sensibility, and of a heart pure and clear as the crystal, or as the transparent stream. They are indeed possessed of feelings, such as man never had, even in his holiest hour—they are calculated to expand and improve the mind. To them is given the power of calming the troubled spirit, assuaging grief, alleviating the sorrows of the distressed, pouring the balm of consolation into the wounded heart, and cheering the pathway to the tomb. Nature hath lent its aid, and lavished upon them those charms and graces, which befit them for the domestic circle and the widely extended sphere in which they now move. An eloquent, persuasive eye, beaming with tenderness and love—a countenance, serene and as the quiet, untroubled waters, fit woman for that high station in life, for which she was destined, and render her in a degree, capable of discharging those important duties, which the God of Nature has devolved upon her.

It is not with feelings of pleasure, that we look at the ages of uncivilization, barbarity, and cruelty, when the heart of man was blunted, and insensible to all the feelings of humanity—when females were considered as inferior beings, and compelled to all the drudgery and servile employment that unfeeling men could devise; and thus made to drag out a miserable existence, fraught with inconceivable wretchedness and pain;—when menial services were heaped upon them without mercy, and even under the very lash of the chastiser, until their afflictions became insupportable.—But it is with emotions of deep regret, that we turn over the blood-stained pages of history, and view the deplorable condition and depravity, into which they were plunged, and that too, even under the influence of their Religion, which taught them to violate all the rights of justice and equity, and to believe that woman were created merely to vend as common commodities are, for pecuniary purposes. We need not revert to the Assyrians and many other nations, that have only left a name behind, like the monument of an illustrious personage, to remind us that once they were; but cast a glance over many places on the eastern continent, that are yet groping their way in heathenish darkness, delusion, and madness, unlightened by the pure precept of the Gospel, and they will present to you, instances of the slavish treatment of females, that will draw tears of compassion from eyes that never wept, and soften the hardest heart that ever man possessed. They will exhibit scenes of anguish and despair; the pain of the famishing infant, the wild delirious throes of the mother, in the convulsive agonies of death, and without one friendly voice to comfort and revive the drooping spirit—without one friend to smooth the dying pillow, and to extend the hand of charity and benevolence. Such was the state of society in the dark ages and such is even now the state in many places, to a great extent. How thankful ought we then to feel, that we are so highly favored—that we, as it were, have been exalted to the very heavens, and have chosen that better path which leads to happiness and prosperity. Instead of witnessing the funeral pile, where women sacrificed their lives upon the dead bodies of their husbands, and even applied with their own hands, the fatal torch that was to envelope them in flames. Instead of seeing them crushed beneath the car of Juggernaut or expiring beneath the weight of their burthens, we behold them seated upon an eminence, commanding that respect and dignity which is their due:—we behold them diffusing gladness through the social circle, spreading mirth and gaiety through the festive scene:—behold them ministering to the aged and infirm, and hovering over the bed of the dying, like a guardian angle. Who that hath felt the gnawings of disease upon his inmost vitals? who that hath had his spirit recoil within him at the approach of death, and felt that his earthly days were nearly ended, can but justly woman's appreciate love, which forsaketh not in the hour of adversity or prosperity? Her affections in tribulations, misfortune and persecution, appear to grow stronger, and shine with redoubled effulgence. As gold groweth brighter in the hand of the polisher, so doth woman in affliction.

The influence which females exert, is truly as astonishing as it is good, and as powerful as their combined efforts can make it, although there are many, who degrade and debase earth's fairest daughters, and spread a deadening influence around that is far more deleterious than the poisonous tree of Java; who strive to enervate all their energies of mind—to paralyse all the exertions that are made in behalf of the distention of literature—to tear out 'the very heart and cord of virtue, and like a deadly mildew, blight and shrivel the blooming promise of the human spring.' Without any exaggeration it can be said that females rule the nation. Who is to say, whether this country shall stand like the unshaken rock firm and immoveable, or be rent with factions and evil feuds? Who is to say whether Religion, virtue and morality, shall reign triumphant, or infidelity with all its concomitant evils, shall diffuse its damnable precepts and like France, deluge the land in blood? In fine, who is to say, whether this nation shall exist or not?—Woman.—Under whom did England attain a high degree of splendor in military tactics? and to whom is she indebted for her extensive manufacturing establishments?—Elizabeth. Who occupied the throne of Scotland—Mary. Who swayed the sceptre over Egypt?—Cleopatra. Many of the popular works, that display a superior talent and genius, and that are calculated to promote the diffusion of literature, and raise the standard to a nolder height, are from the pen of females. A Hannah More, the noblest specimen of mind, and the firmest supporter of that religion, which was the only comfort of her old age. Mrs. Hemans continually frequented the bower of the muses—she has wove herself a never dying wreath of fame, she favored an admiring world her with harmonious numbers. Truly, females are involved in great responsibility, and probably more than they are fully aware of. To them is committed the trai ning of the infant mind.—To them is given the power of forming their characters, either for usefulness, and for an honor to their country, or for a disgrance to the community—a blot upon the fair page of morality. They can implant in their youthful hearts, the principles of virtue and integrity, that will stand by them through their earthly career.—Before the years of 'maturity had arrived they can sow the seeds of goodness, that will take root and spring up; from which incalculable benefit can be derived, and which will, in a great measure, influence their future course in life. Go visit our goals, our prisons, and our alms-houses, and without speaking hyperbolically, you can say, these are the fruits of the negligence of mothers—these are living examples of the inattention of parents to the morals of their children and their indulgence to them in vicious praotices? There are many a youth, who are now the inmates of houses of correction; who are now writhing under the tormenting stings of an afflicting conscience; who are born the heirs of wealth, nobility, and possessed of a title, and superior rank, which would ensure the respect and good will of all. There is no doubt, many a young man of promising talents, that gave sure indications of becoming a distinguished and eminent person in the world, who is now the occupant of a dark and lonesome cell, the just retribution of his crime merely for want of a mother's salutary counsel to restrain him in his onward career of sin. How important is it then, that they should be informed of this fact! A single tear, a gentle reproof, may save many a pang, and your son from the gallows. A kind admonition and an affectionate entreaty may save him from filling a drunkard's grave. *Mothers*—upon you depends the happiness of your family; upon you depends the welfare of your children. You can see them the abject sons of poverty and shame, or springing up like a well watered plant to crown your last days with *Happiness* and *Peace.*

TO PARENTS.—Parents leave the education of their children too much with the schoolmaster. You appear to think, that providing your offspring with food and clothing is all that is required of you: the education, the formation of the character, you say, belongs to the teacher. This cannot be so. Your example, companions, opinions, and expressions, will unite with the teacher's instructions. You should, instead of trusting all to the teacher, co-operate with him, unite your labors with his, and ascertain the influence of the teacher and the influence of the school.

Do not speak unfavorably of the teacher before your children, but teach them to love the instructer and the school-room, and at all times to be obedient. If your children are under a good government at home, it will greatly aid the teacher in managing them at school; but, if the government at home is bad, it will be difficult for the instructer to control their conduct, or establish any government over them during the school hours.

You often complain of the defective government of the teacher, yet do not perceive that the children at home are under no restraint.—You, perhaps, have indulged them in every whim and desire; subdued but few of their vicious inclinations; suffered them to grow up disobedient and inattentive; and now how can expect the teacher to bring them under an orderly, respectful behavior at school? Do not find fault with the teacher till you have examined your own government, and ascertained how far you have fitted them for obeying or disobeying others.

DEATH OF AN ANTIQUE.—Yesterday was buried in the church of St. Margaret's, Pentonville, Mrs. Margaret Lawson, aged 112 years, better known in the neighborhood by the name of Lady Lawson, from her very eccentric manner of dress. Mrs. Margaret Lawson was born in 1725, during the commencement of the reign of George II, in Cecil street, Strand, of respectable parents, named Anson, and was married at an early age to a wealthy gentleman named Lawson, then residing in the house which she occupied. At the age 26 she became a widow, having only one daughter living at the time. Mrs. Lawson being left by her husband in affluent circumstances, preferred to continue single, and notwithstanding she had many suitors, remained so. When her daughter married, being left alone, she became fond of retirement, and seldom went out or admitted the visits of any person. For the last forty years she had kept no servants, except one old female, who died ten years ago; she was succeeded by her granddaughter, who married a few years since, and she was succeeded in her turn by an old man, who attended at the different houses in the square in which she lived, to go of errands, clean shoes, and similar domestic employments. This man Mrs. Lawson took into her house, and he officiated there in the capacities of steward, butler, cook and servant of all work, and with the exception of two old lap dogs and a cat, was her only companion. The house she occupied. No. 8, Eccleston square was large and elegantly furnished, but very ancient. The beds were constantly kept made, although they had not been slept in for 50 years. Her apartments being only swept out, but never washed, the windows were so incrusted with dirt that they hardly admitted a ray of light. She always wore powder, with a large *toupee*, made of horse hair, on her head, nearly half a foot high, over which her hair was turned up and a cap tied under the chin, but sufficiently loose to allow three or four stray curls to hang over her neck. She was generally attired in a silk gown, the train long, a very deep flounce, a long waist, tightly laced up to her neck, round which was a ruff or frill. A large straw bonnet quite flat, high heeled shoes, a large black silk cloak, trimmed round with lace, and a golden headed cane, completed her every day costume for the last 90 years, and procured for her the appellation of Lady Lawson. Her manner of living was so methodical that she would not drink her tea out of any other then a favorite cup, and she was equally particular as to her knives, forks, plates, etc. At breakfast she arranged in a particular manner the paraphernalia of the table; at dinner she always observed a general rule, and would never sit in any other then her favorite chair. She had enjoyed an excellent state of health; and never had, until a little previous to her death, an hour's illness. She entertained the greatest aversion to medicine, and what is remarkable she cut two new teath at the age of 85, and never lost one in her life. She lived in five reigns, and was supposed to be the most faithful historian of the time, the events of the year 1740 being fresh in her recollection. A few days previous to her death an old lady, who was her neighbor suddenly died, which had such an effect on her that she frequently exclaimed, her turn was also come, and that she should soon follow. She enjoyed all her faculties until a short period preceding her dissolution, when she became weak and refused medical aid.—London paper.

Small vices.—It is harder to conquer small and habitual defects then great and unfrequent vices, as it is harder to destroy a swarm of insects than one wild beast.

HIGHLAND PUGILISM.

An English prize fighter had challenged or insulted the regiment, and the Highland officers wished to put Ian Moor against him A bet was accordingly laid upon his head, and one of his officers sent for him, saying, "you are to be my man, Ian; and I think it will be no hard thing, for you shouldered the six pounder, to pound this boasting puckpudding.' 'Troth, an,' said Ian, shaking his head; 'to pock-pudden no due her no ill—fat for wop she be fighten her? Troth, her honor may e'en fight to man hersel, far her nanessell will no be doing nae sicean a thing.'

'Tut! nonsense man,' said the officers; "you must fight him, aye, and kick him too; and you shall not only carry off the honor, but you shall have a handsome purse of money for doing so." 'Na, na,' said Ian; 'ta man na dune her nae ill ava, an she'll no be fighten for any body's siller but King Shorge's.'

'Sure, you are not afraid of him,' said the officer, trying to rouse his pride. 'Hout na!' replied Ian Moor, with a calm and humored smile; 'she na be feart for na man living.'—By a stratagem, and taking advantage of the kindness of his heart, Ian was brought to face the bully. 'Come away, Goliah! come on!' cried the Englishman, tossing his hat into the air, and his coat to one side. Ian minded not. But the growing and intolerable insolence of the bully did the rest; for, presuming on Ian's backwardness, he strode up to him, with his arms akimbo, and spit in his face. 'Fat is she do that for?' asked Ian simply, of those around him. 'He has done it to make people believe that you are a coward and afraid to fight him,' said the Highland officer who backed him.—'Tell her not to do that again,' said Ian, seriously. 'There!' said the boxer, repeating the insult. Without showing the smallest loss of temper, Ian made an effort to lay hold of his opponent; but the Englishman squared at him and hit him several small blows in succession, not one of which the unpractised Highlander had the least idea of guarding. 'Ha!' exclaimed the Highland officer, 'I fear you will be beaten, Ian,' 'Foo!' cried Ian coolly; she be a strikn her to be sure, but she be an hurten' her. But an' she disna gie owre, an' her nanessell gets one sroke at her, she'll warrants she'll no seek naemair.'

The Englishman gave two or three more hard hits, that went against his breast as if they had gone against an oaken door; but, at last, Ian raised his arm, and swept it around horizontally, with a force that broke through all his antagonist's guards; and the blow striking his left cheek, as if it had come from a sledge hammer, it actually drove the bones of the jaw quite through the opposite skin, at the same time breaking the skull to fragments.—The man fell like a log dead on the spot; and horror and astonishment seized the spectators,—'Och hone! och hone!' cried Ian Moor, running to lift him from the ground, in an agony of distress; 'she's dootin, she kilt ta poor man.' Ian fell into remorse and despair upon this catastrophe; and to mitigate unavailing sorrow, he obtained his discharge, and returned to Rooshire.

AUGUST SWEETING.—Mr Benjamin Clark of Cornish has furnished us with a handsome specimen of this excellent fruit: they are quite large, and in flavor they are superior to any apples which we have tasted this year either from this section or from the south. They are a very early apple—these have been gathered a month; we have noticed that, in a large orchard in which there were several kinds of early fruit, the August Sweeting was the earliest of all; and from the fine condition of these we now have, it appears that they are not of very transient duration. Such sweet apples baked, with a bowl of good milk, constitutes as good and wholesome a luxury as can be furnished by the Indies, East and West.—Yankee Far.

Youth.—There is a fine period in a young man's life, in which he is determined never to take any office, and in a girls when she is determined never to marry. The duration of both is about equal.

25th Congress—1st Session.

Condensed from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

IN SENATE—TUESDAY, Oct. 3.

SUB TREASURY SYSTEM.

MR. CALHOUN'S OPINIONS.

The divorce bill was taken up, and Mr. Calhoun rose and delivered his sentiments.

Most of the arguments, said he, of senators on the other side, have been drawn from the question of relief and convenience. They are important but have received too much attention. He was willing to leave them where they now stand. There were other more important considerations. The banks, he said, are now important political institutions, not mere money corporations.

He referred to the remarks of Mr Clay, that unless a national bank, or some substitute for it, should be established, disunion might be the result. With this declaration sounding in their ears, he said, it became a duty to look into the nature and the the consequences of the banking system.

He then went into the history of the origin and growth of the banking system in Europe and in this Country.

The Banking system, as it now is, he said, cannot go on. It must sink, or mighty changes must take place. The profits must cease, or government must become the ally of the banks, and protect them in an open, perfect separation between them and the precious metals.

Mr. Calhoun then asked, "shall we restore the union between the banks and the government, shall we return to the system?"

He declared the system was inconsistent with, and unfavorable to, our republican institutions. The money power is to the body politic, what the blood is to the animal system; and the life-blood is smaller in the former than in the latter.

The money of a community stands to the property of the community as one to thirty—and those who have the control of the former have the latter in their grasp.

He declared farther that the system was unfavorable to the labor and business of the country. It converts the whole community into speculators and politicians, as the only safe pursuits of life.

He maintained that it was most unfavorable to the moral and intellectual development of our race, and illustrated this position at length.—The occupation overshadowed every other profession, by holding out greater rewards and inducements. It absorbed the whole population in the pursuits of gain.

Why should this government connect itself with an institution fraught with such evils? He referred to the reasoning of senators on the other side, as a rabble of arguments fit for the columns of newspapers only!

He said the government ought to take what the people ought to take—but unless the government limited that which it took, the people would be left to the shinplaster currency they now take.

He went farther; he declared the government had no right to take any thing but gold and silver. But he contended that the government had a right to regulate the currency. As to the argument of taking care of the government, and not of the people, he maintained that the best and most effectual way of taking care of the people was to take care of the government.

He then referred to the argument that the *Sub-Treasury Bill* would lead to an exclusive metallic currency; he said, if it should he would take that currency with all the evils gentlemen predicted.

He declared himself however the friend of credit; and he believed this system would place credit on a firmer basis.

He said he had stated his views at length, and they were not answered. The Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr Webster) he said, had given denunciations, and not arguments; and he suspected there were plenty of the one with that Senator, and few of the other.

He said, when he would raise the issue between the government credit and bank credit, he knew it would raise a great storm of opposition. The whole of the banking institutions would be out in full clamor against the government scheme.

After dwelling upon this subject for some time Mr. Calhoun gave his views on the subject of credit. Individual credit, he said, is the property of the individual; and government had no more right to restrain it, than they had to grant any kind of exclusive monopolies.

He illustrated this position at length, and concluded by declaring, however, that he was not opposed to the existing banks—he made no war upon them—it was the system, of which he complained. He wished to restrain the growth of the system—not to overthrow the existing banks. They were under the protection of law, and should any illegal assault be made upon them, he would be among the first to protect and defend them. He was a conservative in the highest sense of the term.

He again touched upon the character of the issue between the banks and the Government; and said it must be decided against the former; or the present state of things would be continually recurring.

He said he changed relations with no man. If the administration should be prompt, wise, energetic, they could go safely through the business. He would support such of their measures as he could approve but he would carry out, as far as he could, his own measures. Mr. Calhoun concluded by offering, as an additional amendment, that the notes of no banks shall be received, which shall not take Treasury notes on deposit, at par.

Mr. Webster replied to Mr Calhoun, and Mr Buchanan followed.

Mr Calhoun's amendment was finally adopted, 24 to 23.

The House has been engaged all day, with the Mississippi election case.

Mr Wright and Mr Bayard spoke on the Sub-Treasury bill, the latter against and the former in favor.

Mr Preston gave notice that he should offer an amendment, to make the State banks the depositories of the public revenue.

The debate pending in the Senate, at the date of our Tuesday's letter, from Washington, was brought to a close on the evening of that day, and Mr Rives's substitute for the bank and state divorce bill, was lost by a vote of 26 to 22. A subsequent proposition, by Mr Preston, to make the state banks special depositories, was lost by the same vote— 26 to 22. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, Linn, Lyon, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright and Young—55.

NAYS—Messrs Bayard, Black, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davies, Kent, King of Georgia, Knight, McKean, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, and White—23.

In the House the report of the election committee on the Mississippi election, declaring Messrs Gholson and Claiborne entitled to their seats, was concurred in by a vote of 118 to 101.

Brandreath has just taken an all-fired dose, so say the bachelor editors—that is, he has taken a wife.—Portland Transcript.

25th Congress---1st Session.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, October 4, 1837.

The bill imposing additional duties on public officers, as depositories in certain cases, having had its third reading, the question being on its final passage—

Mr Clay, of Alabama, rose and occupied the Senate for the space of near two hours in support of the bill. Whatever suggestions might have presented themselves to his mind in the first instance as a measure somewhat harsh towards the banks, all objections had been removed by the amendment of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr Calhoun.) Mr C. went into a full detail of the conduct pursued by the United States Bank; the attempts of that institution to interfere in the politics of the country, and the panic it has created on the removal of the deposites.

In the course of his remarks, he alluded to the argument of Mr Clay of Kentucky, that the charter of a national bank and the permanency of the Union were indentified; and also remarked on the declaration made by the distinguished Senator from Kentucky, (Mr Clay) shortly after the removal of the deposits, (made in Philadelphia,) that "we were in the midst of a revolution." He also spoke of declarations made in the newspapers and elsewhere, *that the deposites must be restored, or a revolution was at hand;* and that matters went so far, according the accounts of the newspapers, that two members of Congress addressed the mob at Baltimore on Sunday; and, as he understood it, one of those members had said, by way of apology, *that there were no sabbaths in revolutionary times.*

[When Mr Clay, of Alabama, concluded his speech,

Mr Webster rose, and thanked him for having alluded to the subject; that he knew such a report had been in circulation through the newspapers, as that he, or another gentleman, (Mr Binney,) then a member of the other House, had made it; but that it was *false* and *calumnious; that he heard no such remark made on that occasion.*

Mr Clay rejoined, that he believed, whatever might be the character of the report, it had emanated from newspapers, which supported the correctness of the gentleman's position; that he spoke from the newspaper account, which he had never before heard controverted.

[As soon as the Reporter can write out his speech from his notes, it will be given in full.]

Mr Southard followed Mr Clay in opposition to the bill.

Mr Clay, of Kentucky asked for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill, and they were ordered, and were, yeas 26, nays 20, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Brown, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Alabama, Linn, Lyon, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce Roane, Robinson, Sevier; Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, and Young, —26.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Kent, King of Georgia, Knight, McKean, Nicholas, Prentiss, Robbins, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, and White —20.

Mr Clay of Alabama, again alluded to the Sunday affair, and produced the tenth volume, part second, of Gales and Seaton's Register of Debates of 1833—4, and, with the leave of the Senate, read the following report of Mr. Webster's own account of the affair alluded to, just after his return from Baltimore, having premised that, from the statement of the Senator from Massachusetts, *no man would have supposed that any such remark had been made on the occasion by any one:*

"Mr Webster said he was very sorry to be compelled to rise again on this subject. But circumstances had come within his own knowledge which he deemed it necessary to mention. When he arrived in Philadelphia, on his return to Washington, he received information of the very extraordinary communication sent by the President to the Senate; and certainly all that he conversed with, viewed it with the utmost alarm and disapprobation. When he arrived at Baltimore, he found multitudes of people in the streets, certainly not assembled in a riotous manner, but evincing a deep state of feeling from some great cause. When the boat arrived at the wharf, a gentleman came forward, and introduced one venerable man; who addressed him by saying, "I am a member of the Presbyterian church; and you may be surprised to see me in the crowd on such a day; but I remember that we had no Sabbaths in Revolutionary times to interfere with our duty to our country. We know that our liberties are in danger; and we come down to you for the purpose of making you acquainted with our true situation, and to ask what we are to depend on."

Having read this extract from Mr Webster's account in the Senate, just after his return from Baltimore—

Mr Clay of Alabama said he was willing to submit it to the Senate how far the declaration of the Senator from Massachusetts—that he had heard *no such remark* as the one mentioned at the Baltimore Sabbath meeting—was correct.

Mr Webster replied that he certainly did not make any personal imputation against the Senator from Alabama, in what he had before stated, but against the newspaper report.

Mr Clay of Alabama rejoined, that he (Mr. C.) certainly did not understand the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr W.) as so intending, or he should have treated him very differently from what he did on the occasion.

On motion of Mr Tipton, the Senate went into Executive business; and, after some time spent therein, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WEDNESDAY, October 4, 1837.

[EVENING SESSION.]

TREASURY NOTE BILL.

The House, on meeting in the evening session, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr Connor in the chair, and resumed the consideratton of the "bill to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes," with the amendment to, or substitute therefor, of Mr Rhett.

Mr Dunn briefly opposed the bill, and gave notice of his intention to submit an amendment, when it was in order to do so.

The amendment of Mr Rhett was disagreed to.

Mr Williams of North Carolina, also opposed the bill.

Mr Dawson moved an amendment to restrict the number of clerks to four, and limiting their compensation to $1200 to each.

Mr Cambreleng had no objection to the amendment.

Mr. McKay suggested the introduction of the words "per annum," which Mr Dawson accepted as a modification, and so modified, the amendment was agreed to.

Mr Rives moved to strike out the second clause of the bill, which provides that the notes should bear interest. He explained, as the reason of his motion, that he was in favor of the bill as originally reported in the House from the Committee of Ways and Means, that bill not providing that the notes should bear interest.—[This was the main distinction between the House and Senate bills; the latter making the notes bear interest, the former not.]

Mr Snyder said he would vote for the amendment of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, if we were under the necessity of issuing ten millions of paper money; for one, he thought it important that the paper should be of equal value with specie, unless it is, the consequences will be that the issue of this paper will add to, in place of diminishing, the evil which at present exists; for, disguise this as you may, it is a debt which we are involving the nation in to the amount of ten millions of dollars. I have been in the habit of always legislating in a manner that my constituents would understand my acts; hence I would much prefer a loan of ten millions to the present proposed mode of issuing warrants to that amount, redeemable in one year; for, depend upon it, if we keep our faith with the States, we have ten millions to pay them in 1839. There is now a deficit in the Treasury of two millions and upwards, this, together with the ordinary expenditure of the Government, will consume all the contemplated revenue of the next year; and at the end of that time, the money must be raised to redeem the warrants, and rest assured that the people will understand it, when they are called upon to pay it. It is objected to, that if these warrants bear interest, they will be anxiously sought for, and being more valuable than specie, they will be locked up, and withheld from circulation. Admit this, it will take ten millions of specie or its equivalent to withdraw from circulation the warrants, thus adding to the means of the banks to resume specie payment. Not only the wants of the people, but the character of our Government, imperiously demands that we should issue none other than a circulating medium which would relieve the deranged state of the currency, and have an equal value with specie. I repeat, sir, I would prefer a loan to the odium of issuing a paper currency, not based on a specie capital, and which the taxes of our constituents must in the end pay.

The amendment was further briefly discussed by Messrs. Rives, Haynes and Cambreleng when

Mr Chambers of Kentucky, moved that the committee rise, but subsequently withdrew the motion.

Mr Bell suggested that the question be taken on the several amendments, the bill laid aside to be reported, and the further discussion be had in the House. He was also willing that all the bills should be reported early, except the last, (the Sub-Treasury scheme.)

Mr Underwood gave notice of a substitute he intended to offer, containing two propositions: 1. To authorize a sale, at par, of the bonds upon the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States; and 2. That if the Secretary of the Treasury cannot sell those bonds, that he borrow the same amount of money, (viz: $6,500,000.) at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum.

Mr Rives modified his amendment by moving, instead of striking out the second section, to insert in the first section the words, "not bearing interest."

Mr Holsey opposed the amendment on the ground that it was necessary to vest that discretionary power in the President and Secretary of the Treasury, to prevent the contingency that might arise of their becoming below, par. The clause vesting that discretionary power in the Treasury Department, would prevent that contingency.

Mr McKim expressed his decided approbation of the proposition to pay interest, because it would prevent the notes being depreciated below par; and the Government being bound by existing laws to pay its creditors in specie, it would not be just to offer them merely paper in liquidation of its debts. He was however, in favor of a moderate rate of interest, perhaps six per cent. at first, but that rate might hereafter be reduced, even to as low as one per cent.—That, however, would depend upon a variety of circumstances, such as the future condition and wants of the Treasury, the amount of imports, the negotiability of the Treasury notes. their demand, &c. Without interest they might at once become depreciated, as it was within his recollection they did in the late war no less than ten per cent. The time might come when they need not bear any interest, but that was not the present moment.

Mr McK. objected to a temporary loan for a year, from the difficulty there would be of negotiating it for so short a period. That was one objection. He had several others which he would not then go into. He also said that he would not, at that time, go farther into the subject generally, but he trusted the clause providing for the payment of interest, under the restrictions devised, would be agreed to.

The question was then taken on Mr Rives's amendment, and it was decided in the negative —ayes 56, noes 91.

Mr Underwood then submitted his amendment, notice of which he had given before, as above, which was rejected—ayes 80, noes 91.

Mr Dunn moved to amend by inserting a clause making the Treasury notes receivable in payment of debts due to the Government, from the sales of public lands, custom-house dues, and balances from the deposite banks, whether such Treasury notes should be due at the time or not. He said his object in offering the amendment was, that if the notes depreciated in value, it was right to call into the market as many purchasers as possible.

Mr Cambreleng objected to the amendment. The object of the bill was to issue the notes, and to receive them in payment of merchants' bonds and other debts, when such notes became due, and not before, and to prevent any depreciation in their value.

Mr Robertson could not agree with the proposed amendment, which, if carried, would afford an opportunity to the United States Bank to pay off the whole of its debt by buying up the notes at a discount. He did not like the idea of debts due to Government being paid in advance by such a method.

Mr Fillmore thought the merchants ought to be allowed to purchase the Treasury notes, and to pay their bonds with them when they became due, whether the notes were due at the time or not.

Mr Dunn said his object in offering the amendment was, to prevent the notes depreciating as much as possible.

Mr Cambreleng saw no advantage in adopting the amendment. It was quite time enough for the merchants to pay their notes into the Treasury when they became due.

Mr Chambers made some observations in which he endeavored to show that the present measures were parts of a scheme to destroy the banks. He concluded by moving "that the bill be laid aside for the present, and that the Senate bill No. 4, for adjusting the remaining claims against the deposite banks, be taken up instead."

After some debate as to whether such a proposition could be received at that time, the Chair decided it was in order.

The question was then taken on the amendment, and lost without a count.

In the Senate, Thursday, Oct. 5.—Mr Robertson from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported the Joint Resolution requiring the postages to be paid in advance on letters sent by the Express Mail, without amendment.

In the House.—Mr Haynes, of Ga., moved to reconsider the vote, by which a resolution calling for information in regard to the Exploring Expedition, was postponed.

On motion of Mr Howard, 10,000 copies of the correspondene between this Government and that of Mexico were ordered to be printed.

The resolution from the committee on Ways and Means declaring that it is inexpedient to establish a National Bank was taken up. The question being on the motion of Mr Sargeant to commit the resolution to the Committee on the Whole.

Mr Bynum opposed the motion, and said the gentleman from Pa. was the last man in the House who should wish to protract the debate, after having been indulged for three days in speaking upon the subject, without any reply to him.

Mr Cushman, believing, he said, that there had been discussion enough on this matter, called for the previous question. Mr Haynes moved a call of the House. Agreed to.

One hundred and ninety members answering to their names, the call was suspended.

The demand for the previous question was seconded, 86 to 83.

The main question was then ordered to be put, by the casting vote of the Speaker,—the vote being 101 to 101.

The resolution was agreed to, yeas 123, nays 91.

Treasury Notes.—The House resumed the consideration of the bill to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes.

Mr Rhett renewed his amendment to substitute bills receivable for Treasury notes and spoke at length, in support of the motion.

Mr Fletcher, of Mass. spoke against the bill.

Mr Parmenter spoke in reply.

Mr Crockett made his maiden speech

The Senate did not sit on Friday.

In the House, on Friday Oct. 6. Mr Haynes withdrew the motion which he yesterday offered to reconsider the resolution relative to the Exploring Expedition to the South Seas.

The bill to continue in force till the end of the next session certain laws about to expire, was considered, ordered to a third time and passed.

Florida War.—The resolution heretofore offered by Mr Wise, for an inquiry into the causes of the delays, failures and expenditures of the Florida War, by a Select Committee, to be appointed by ballot, came up.

Mr Loomis spoke in defence of his predecessor (Mr Mann) and the majority of the committee of Investigation of the last year, from the charges of Mr Wise.

Treasury Notes.—The House resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the issue of Treasury Notes—the immediate question being on the proposition of Mr Underwood to substitute for the issue of Treasury Notes a sale of the bonds due the government from the United States Bank in order to relieve the Treasury, and, if the bonds will not sell, or will not produce a sufficient sum for the wants of the Treasury, to authorize a loan.

Mr Bond, of Ohio, spoke at considerable length in opposition to the bill in its present form.

Mr M'Kim followed in support of the bill, and Mr Cusking in opposition.

Friday Evening, Oct. 6. The House sat till 10 o'clock on the Treasury note bill, without coming at the question.

SATURDAY, Oct. 7.

The Senate did not sit.

In the House, after some unimportant business the Treasury note bill was again taken up. Mr Bell moved to strike out the enacting clause, but subsequently withdrew the motion. Several amendments offered in committee by Mr. Rhett and Mr Wise, and rejected, were again discussed and rejected.

Mr Wise renewed his motion to amend so as to limit the amount of drafts to be issued by Secretary of the Treasury, to the sum required by the emergencies of the Treasury, and this was adopted.

Some long proceedings and arguments took place on other amendments but they were rejected or withdrawn, and Mr Rhett move a reconsideration of the vote (of 104 against 112) against Mr Underwood's amendment, for the sale of bank bonds to meet the wants of the Treasury, and he said unless a compromise could be made, the bill must be lost entirely. He said he should move to add four millions of Treasury Notes to six and a half millions of bonds. Mr Cambreleng protested against the motion, and moved a call of the House, an adjournment was moved and rejected by *acclamation.* Left sitting.

From the Eastern Argus.

WHIG LETTER WRITERS.

We have never seen a better or more able and just exposure of the mean doings of the thousand and one correspondents of the federal press than the following from the FLAG OF THE UNION, published at Tuscaloosa, in Alabama. The miserable and venal crew who do the dirty work assigned them by the federal editors of our cities, are literally flayed alive. ——and —— if not perfectly insensate, could not rest easy under such a lashing. This pair of puny pigmies have, at stated intervals poured out dirty dish-water, which the publishers of the Gazette are assidious in serving up for their readers. Would those readers know the miserable trickrey which is constantly being played upon them with such royal pomp, let them read and reflect the article we give below. The change of notes recently sung towards Mr. Calhoun shows abundantly that these mere puppets of the will of others are incited in their dirty work by hire alone. They do their masters' bidding with implicit obedience. They are regulated by King Biddle and in the same manner as the players regulate the organ. He commands the stops, and the trumpet note of censure or praise is pulled or pushed as he may in his sovereign pleasure direct. The avails of Biddle's breeches pocket afford not only the wind which fills their music pipes, but at the same time constitutes the very breath of their nostrils.

We trust the community will properly frown on these stale and vapid outpourings which so much abound in the federal press—we know not which to despise most, the malevolence and falsehood or the insipidity and weakness which is inseparable from these hireling effusions.

We cannot better preface the article from the Flag of the Union, than by paying its editor in his own words, the compliment he bestowed upon another:

'He discloses with indignant eloquence and a stern but just severity upon a subject, on which the people of the country have been more grossly misinformed and abused than on any others —the respective merit and talents of the more prominent members of the two parties in Congress. We are glad that this very able and eloquent writer has turned his attention to the subject; and administered so caustic an application not only to the hired crew of defamers themselves, but to some of the subjects of their misapplied praise and undeserved fame—striking from under them their paper pedestals of fame and glory, and reducing them to their proper level of Mediocrity.'

"The whig letter writers, as individuals, are beneath contempt—we know many of them, both their history and character—they are in our mind's-eye at this moment—and a more reckless and mendacious set than they are, never prostituted the talents God had given them, to purposes of detraction and slanders.—We speak now of that ruffian crew of hirelings, who flock every winter to Washington to correspond for the Whig presses; and every day vomit forth their sheet of defamation under the signature of some single letter of the alphabet, or the more appropriate appellation of the "Spy in Washington." It is impossible to conceive of a baser prostitution of talent than is their employment; and a more gross perversion of truth and candor than the contents of their letters. They are for the most part, a set of hungry, miserable starvelings, who would defame, we had almost said, the memory of their own mother for hire; and they hasten to Washington at the commencement of a session, where they infest society like unclean birds, hanging about the skirts of men they dare not look in the face, if by chance they can catch a word that may be perverted from its meaning to suit their own base and dirty purposes. All the avenues to, in and about the capital are haunted by them, and all the lobbies, committee rooms and galleries.—They listen to just so much of a speech or debate as to learn the subject of it, and the speakers' names, when they hie to some obscure corner to write a lying account of what they never heard or saw; which is transmitted by mail under the franked cover of some whig member of Congress, whom they have bedaubed with their fulsome praises to some whig press for publication. If an opposition member makes a speech, no matter how dull and prosing it may be, their account of it is, that it was "a tremendous effort."—"an overpowering and unanswerable argument"—"delivered with the most sublime eloquence—"completely prostrating his opponent"—"and causing the friends of the administration to hang their heads in shame and confusion"—"the peroration of the speech was one of the grandest bursts of eloquence we have ever listened to"—the orator fairly out did himself"—"and produced an impression that has seldom if ever been equalled within the walls of the capital, and that will not soon be forgotten"—This is a fair specimen of the sickening adulation with which these lick spittles and dust wipers feed their whig patrons.—Does an administration member make a speech: it is said that "his argument was weak"—"that it was not worthy the name of argument"—"his style of oratory flat and insipid,"—"that the audience in the galleries rushed out, refusing to listen to any thing so inufferably dull as the prosing speech the orator was inflicting upon the house."—Such also is a fair specimen of the gross and wilful misrepresentations with which the whig presses teem during every session of Congress. We hear nothing from them at such seasons, but the "God-like powers of the New England defender of the constitution"—"the unrivalled eloquence of the great orator of the West"—the metaphysical acuteness & logical acumen of Calhoun"—and "the mellifluous and poetic oratory of Preston." Nothing is said of Buchanan, Wright, Rives or Benton, except it be to abuse them—they are occasionally alluded to as men so infinitely inferior to their great whig and nullifying cotemporaries, that it would be degrading to the later to institute a comparison between them.

"Mere Pigmies to the immortal Gods."

So of the members of to House: we hear of nothing but "the graceful manner and flowing diction of Bell"—the young but nervous eloquence of Peyton" and "the high and chivalrous daring, the sterling patriotism of Wise." To one who is acquainted with the powers, the style and manner of these three men, this wholesale, idiscriminate praise, sounds supremely ridiculous. Mr Bell is discursive in his style, illogical in argument, and altogether an uninteresting speaker—Mr Peyton is sometimes animated enough to be called flippant, he was never known to be eloquent—and Mr Wise, what shall I say of this high souled son of the "old Dominion;" his "chivalrous daring" consists in bullying modest men, and his "sterling patriotism" in making loud charges of corruption that he never has proved and never can—as an orator, he does begin with his pump handle gestures and frantic ravings, to make an approach to the dignity of criticism. So much for the three champions of Nullification and Whiggery in the House of Representatives. The system of puffing by which they have been made great men, it is time the people should be made acquainted with; and also with the fact that a certain Whig member of the last Congress, not content with the moderate share of praise which the toad-eaters of his party doled out to him, bodly seized the pen himself and became the artificer of his own greatness at once. The members of the committee on Foreign Relations of the last Congress, will not be at any loss to know who is here referred to."

THE RIGHT OF PETITON. While the right of petitioning is not denied to men, to tax payers and voters, the right of women and children may not be so clearly defined. *Privately,* the women may *petition* and *remonstrate* to their hearts content, but whether they should knock at any doors but their husbands, and fathers, is quite another affair. They may lift up their voices at home with perfect impunity, perhaps, but many query whether they should figure in the same manner in the halls of Congress and our State Legislatures. A large majority of the names sent to legislative halls on the long rolls of paper there unfolded, are those of women and children, who neither vote, pay taxes, bear arms or the burdens of government, or participate in business matters. Let them do these, and it will be proper for them to send in their petitions for redress of real or imaginary grievances, and to claim the prerogatives of men.

Bangor Republican.

POSTPONEMENT OF DEPOSITES.

1. The last instalment is merely postponed a year and a half, because there was no surplus now left to fulfil it without borrowing money.

2. The States have already received over twenty eight millions of dollars of surplus, and are to have the residue originally designed, if any again accumulates by 1839.

3. But the opposition wish to tax the people, and to borrow money merely to deposite it, without interest, with the States, which is neither sanctioned by sound common sense or the Constitution.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, October 17, 1837.

According to the vote of Congress it is presumed that they adjourned yesterday We have not yet heard what disposition has been made of several important measures that have been brought before them. The people must be blind indeed to their own interests if they are not made fully aware of the hollow hearted hypocriacy of the whigs, in view of the course they have pursued at the present Session. The sincerity of their pretensions to patriotism has been fully tested by their undivided opposition to all measures proposed for the relief of the community, even when those measures were such as had heretofore found favor in their eyes, and their determination manifested and avowed to propose nothing of themselves and to resist all attempts of the administration to relieve the country. When the President's Message first appeared, one of the objections strongly urged against it was that it did not recommend the issuing of Treasury drafts in strong and decided terms, which it was urged would have the tendency to draw out the millions of hoarded capital—put it in circulation and thus relieve the suffering of merchants who had property but could not obtain money. No sooner is such a measure proposed in Congress than these same men oppose and denounce it, as the commencement of a national debt, and as being a measure fraught with innumerable evils. They reproach the administration with having recourse to paper money after having been the advocates of a specie currency. But in order still further to manifest their consistency these same individuals who denounce the issuing of Treasury drafts as the commencement of a national debt and attempt thereby to render the measure odious to the people were very strenuous to borrow money to pay the fourth instalment to the people. Though it was well known to the whole people that the law for distributing the surplus was founded in its very nature and terms on the fact of there being money in the Treasury which was not wanted for the expences of Government, and that when there was no longer a surplus there was nothing that could with reason or propriety be distributed, yet the consistent opposition would distribute whether there was surplus or not. They even proposed to borrow money for the purpose of distribution. What should we think of a town which should vote to borrow money to distribute among the inhabitants? The true secret of the whole course of the opposition is that they are in favor of anything that will tend to embarrass and distress the country, and opposed to any measure that will tend in any degree to relieve it. However inconsistent they may be in other respects they are consistent in this, and they pursue it with a zeal and pertinacity worthy of a better cause If the people think that such a course is patriotic and is pursued with a due regard to their best interests, then they will approve of and sanction it. But if they shall agree with us in opinion that the sole motive for such conduct is a desire to get into power, and for this purpose to embarrass the operations of government, then they will recognise therein the principles of their old opponents and treat them accordingly.

The fall term of the S. J. Court was held in this place last week by Judge Emery. The business was all disposed of and the Court adjourned on Friday noon.—There were no trials for criminal offences and the grand Jury found but two bills; one for burglary and one for passing counterfeit money.

A resolution against the expediency of establishing a national Bank has passed both branches of Congress by a strong vote. This is as we believe in strict accordance with the sentiments of a large majority of the people.—It is in fact now admitted by the opposition that the people are now opposed to such an institution, but they are anxious to compel a change by increasing the distress in the money market and oppressing the people until they shall compel them to give their assent to such a measure. The struggle between the aristocracy of wealth and the democracy of numbers has not terminated — Many battles are yet to be fought, and in our opinion the triumph of the people is sure. Delayed it may be but if the people are true to themselves they will never see me the vassals of moneyed corporations or any class in the community who would lord it over them.

CONSERVATIVE AND LOCO FOCO. We suppose these terms or names mean something or they would not be used, and that they imply something different than is comprehended in the word Democrat, or Democratic Republican or they would not be employed, nor would the appellation be coveted. So far as they are applied to Democrats, for one we feel disposed to have nothing to do with them—they are terms by which democrats should never be known. Those who apply them to others, and those who are willing thus to be distinguished, can have in view no good object. We hold that every man in this country, at least every partizan politician, and who is not? must belong to one or the other of the two great parties—they are all either republicans or federalists—let them be thus known. These two parties have always existed in the country, being formed and divided by certain great conflicting principles which cannot be reconciled. The names democrat and federalist are associated in the minds of men with two sets or classes of distinct and important principles; change the name and the association is measurably broken up, and the landmarks dividing the parties are obscured. The terms conservative and loco-foco to be sure have meaning, but they are used as catch-penny phrases or by way of reproach. The democratic press and party should have nothing to do with them. Democrats are democrats, and federalists are federalists. A party cannot exist within a party. If it is attempted one will swallow up the other, and it is next to certain, that the great opposing party will swallow both. Beware of new names and party subdivisions

Bangor Republican.

The organs of the Bank of the United States and of the federal party are in deep tribulation, because Congress has refused to borrow the amount necessary to pay the fourth instalment of surplus proposed by the deposite act to be deposited with the States.

The incurring a public debt, for the purpose of keeping money in the Treasury to an immense amount, either on deposite in the State banks or with the States themselves, seems to have been the mode of relief advocated by those who adopt the doctrine of the reign of terror, that A NATIONAL DEBT IS A NATIONAL BLESSING.

This doctrine is based upon that innate contempt for the intelligence and the true interests of the great mass of the people, which has at all times been the distinguishing characteristic of the original federal party, under whatever *alias* its actual members might from time to time choose to christen in. The organs of this party are daily branding the refusal of Congress to saddle their constituents with the payment of vast sums, (to be borrowed for the purpose of being deposited with the States or permitted to remain in the State banks for the benefit of speculators,) as evidence of a determination on the part of the Government to take care of itself without regard to the people. "Thus," says the Intelligencer, "the people pray for relief, and they are saddled with fresh burdens. They ask for bread, and the receive a stone." Have not the States already received all the relief which twenty-eight millions—the whole, and more than all the surplus existing in the Treasury beyond its immediate wants—could afford? In point of fact, it is the speculators who have been incited and encouraged into a course of gambling by the fluctuation of prices, produced by the system of heartless contractions and prodigal expansiont adopted by the Bank of the United States, who are mainly alluded to as now wanting relief. These are the *people*, who are burdened with debts to that institution, and to other banks, which it would doubtless be exceedingly agreeable to lay upon the tax paying community—the bone and sinew of the body politic. These are the PEOPLE, who have countenanced and encourage the circulation of a depreciated currency, for the profit of institutions "whose rags, daubed with lamp-black, no one dare so far insult the makers of as to demand value for."

The great institution, whose organ in this city first used this irreverend expression, declared on the day of its suspension of specie payments, that this step was taken *because the Treasury of the United States had failed in paying its engagements to the Bank of the United States.* What these engagements were has never yet been developed. Whether the damages on the pretended bill of exchange upon the Government of France—the money to pay which has, contrary to law, been withheld by Mr. Biddle—was dignified by him into an *engngement* for that occasion, or what other imaginary pretext of debt was conjured up for the purpose, has never been explained. But it is very certain that the Congress of the United States, acting in behalf of the whole body of the people, possessed no right to pledge solemnly the resources and earnings of the producing classes for the purpose of relieving, to the extent demanded, the embarrassments either of overtrading corporations or individuals. who had been tempted beyond their depth by the prospect of making immense profits out of the industry and enterprise of the country.

Let those who enjoy the profits of the speculations which were brought into existence by themselves, and encouraged during the last two or three years, now incur a portion of the losses which have resulted from their explosion, instead of unjustly attempting to fling the unfortunate consequences upon those who had no lot or part in the matter, beyond being members of the same community.

The sudden change which has come over the spirit of the dreams of many brillant financiers is surprising. A little more than half a year since, at the close of the session of Congress in March last, how many predictions—and, indeed, mathematical demonstrations—were laid before the public, with regard to the immense surplus which would remain in the Treasury at the close of the present year! Now, alas! how changed!

The surplus on hand at the commencement of the year, a portion of which was required to be expended under appropriations not called for by the Executive, but advocated by themselves, is now to be made up by borrowing!—After such evidences of foresight and sagacity, the people of the United States will fully understand the value of the arguments advanced in favor of the measure.—The Globe.

REPERSENTATIVES ELECTED LAST MONDAY. Exeter and Dexter District, Noah Barker—Atkinson, Charleston and St. Albans, Luther Harmond. They are all Democrats, good men and true. Our friends in these districts deserve high praise for joining heart and hand together and electing their candidates, without regarding minor points of difference, and small personal preferences, upon which they were at first divided. May it ever be thus with them and with all who support democratic principles, instead of evincing a less worthy devotion to men.

In the Palmyra district there was no choice of Representative at the second trial.

Bangor Republican.

THE NEGOTIATION WITH THE SIOUX.—The councils that have recently been held with the Sioux of the Mississippi, terminated in the conclusion of a treaty, by which it is at present only proper to say their title to about five millions of acres of land was extinguished for a consideration of one million of dollars. The tract thus acquired lies east of the Mississippi river, and has been used as a hunting ground, the dwellings of the Indians being on the west side of the river. They still retain the privilege of hunting on the land they have ceded, so that there is but little reason for the sentimental lamentations that some writers on the subject have indulged in. The condition of the Indians is hardly changed; they have relinquished their occupant title, and have acquired, in large annuities and other beneficial stipulations, the means of improvement for an indefinite future. During the progress of the councils, which were numerously attended, a great many speeches were make by the chiefs and braves. The principal speakers were Eee-hah-kaakow—(He that comes last,) a distinguished brave, and the guardian of the young chief; Tak-tape-saah—(Upsetting Wind,) Wah-keah-tunkah — (Big Thunder,) and Hoe-yah-pah–(the Eagle Head.) The general characteristics of the style were verboseness and repetition; of the manner, action often vehement, sometimes highly earnest and impassioned. At the last council, all the members of the delegation had something to say; and when they had concluded, the braves stood around the table, and several of them again addressed the Secretary of War. They said the chiefs were unwilling to assume the responsibility of first assenting to the treaty, and had devolved it upon them. They then retired, and one by one the chiefs and braves affixed their marks to the paper. Many of them, before doing this, asked for explanations, and further assurances, evincing a commendable solicitude for their relatives of mixed blood, and for some persons who had entered their country with the design to labor for their benefit. Since the treaty was signed, each of them has received a coat, hat, blanket, leggins, epaulettes, bands, and scarfs, and when dressed in full uniform, they exhibit more lively pleasure than would have been expected from the apathy of Indian character. They have designated six of their number, whose portraits will probably be taken before they leave the city, and added to the gallery in the War Department. The profile of one of them bears a strong resemblance to that of Napoleon, and all the countenances are strongly marked.—The Globe.

MAKE YOUR HOGS WORK.—Much has been said in the agricultural publications of the day, and especially in the New England Farmer, on the subject of manure. It is one that claims the attention of every farmer—of every one especially who would excel in the honorable art of husbandry. It may not be amiss at this season, to recapitulate some of the observations on this point, contained in the work referred to. A highly valuable manure, with a little attention, may be obtained from swine—the following is the method: "I usually keep and fatten, says the writer, four hogs in a year; these I keep confined in a yard twenty feet square, with a warm and convenient shed attached thereto as a shelter for them during the night time, and in cold and stormy weather." Into this yard he placed the scrapings of ditches, the dirt that is continually in and about buildings—this became mixed with the straw with which they were littered. The whole was cleared out as often as it was judged expedient. The quantity and quality of the manure would be greatly increased, if the pen was supplied with weeds, (an excellent way this of turning these noxious plants to good account,) and in the absence of weeds, which by the way, is not very common, even on our best cultivated farms, resort may be had to the woods—here the farmer has an abundance of weeds and other rubbish that may be used to great advantage. The writer states that he has, in this way, with four hogs, made from twenty-five to thirty loads of manure in a year; which, in his judgment, answers a more valuable purpose than that from the stable or barn-yard. He says, "The last spring I planted a field, containing two acres, with corn. One-half of the piece was manured in the hill with ten loads from the hog-pen, the other half with the same quantity of the best manure the barn-yard afforded. A visible difference was to be seen in the growth of the corn through the season, and at the time of harvest the difference was still more discernable. That part manured from the hog-pen produced ears generally much larger than that manured from the barn-yard, a great proportion of the stalks bearing two, and many of them three ears each. Having harvested and measured my corn, I found the result to be as follow; the produce of the part manured from the hog-pen fifty bushels, while that of the other part was but forty-two bushels, making a difference of 8 bushels in the former. I have lately taken twenty-eight loads of strong manure from my hog-yard, which has been collected the past year, and which will be a sufficient quantity to manure two and a half acres in the hill; and should the difference be as great in its favor the next as it has been this year the extra produce will more than repay the whole expense of making the manure."

Manures may be divided into two classes. The one is called animal and vegetable or putrescent manures. They consist of decayed and decaying animal and vegetable substances. The other class is denominated fossil manures. The last mentioned do not properly consitiute the food of plants, although they enter into the composition of vegetables in minute quantities. Fossil manures stimulate plants, and cause them to take food faster then they otherwise would. They are like what medical men call *condiments*, and answer the same purpose as respects the economy of vegetables, which salt, pepper, spices, &c. effect as regards the aimal economy.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

In the House of Representatives the other day, Mr Wise presented a memorial of ladies and gentlemen of Halifax county, in the State of Virginia, praying Congress to furnish husbands, at public expense, to female petitioners upon subjects relating to slavery, thereby giving a direction to their minds calculated to make them good matrons, and averting the evils with which the fanaticism of the Eastern States threaten the people of the South.

Eastern Argus.

Executive Appointment.—SAMUEL E SMITH, Commissioner to revise the Public Laws of Maine, in place of Edwin Smith, resigned.

The Hon. JUDAH DANA, one of the Bank Commissioners of this State, passed through this city this morning for Bath, where he will join Mr. GREENE, the other Commissioner, and they will forthwith commence the annual examination of the Banks. We learn that they will commence at the extreme Eastern section of the State.—Eastern Argus.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

We have read the correspondence communicated to Congress a few days since. The items consist of the Resolutions of Maine in relation to the fortification of our maritime and inland frontier—the Report and Resolutions of last winter in relation to the N. E. Boundry—letters with documents in relation to the first arrest of Mr. Greely, and a request for the interposition of the General Government—and correspondence in relation to the projected railroad across the territory in dispute. The substance of the new information furnished is, that the President has not appointed a *separate* commission to run the line, because Great Brittain has not yet *answered* the proposition for a joint commission for that purpose;—and that the British Government has *directed the immediate discontinuance by the Colonies, of all operations connected with the projected railroad.*—*Age.*

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed the 30th of November for Thanksgiving.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—PORTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land in the town of Porter in the County of Oxford and State of Maine that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned collector of said Porter for the year 1837 in their respective sums following, viz.

Owner's Names unknown,	No. of Range,	No of Lot.	No. of Acres,	Value.	Interest.	Tax.	Deficient highway.	Total.
				$	$	$	$ c.	$ c
	A	16	100	150	9,00	2,97		2,97
	'	17	100	100	6,00	1,98	6,24	8,22
	'	18	100	75	4,50	1,48	4,68	6.16
	'	19	100	100	6,00	1,98	6,24	8,22
	B	19	40	40	4.40	79	2,49	3,28
	C	18	100	100	6,08	1,98	6,24	8,22
	'	19	100	125	7,50	2,47		2,47
	D	14	135	135	8,10	2,67		2,67
	'	18	68	68	4,08	1,34	4,24	5,58
	E	16	100	150	9,00	2,97		2,97
	'	17	60	60	3,60	1,18	3,74	4,92
	G	4	50	50	3,00	99		99
	'	2	50	50	3,00	99		99
	'	7	70	50	3,00	99		99

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber on or before the Eighth day of February next, 1838, so much of said lands as will discharge the same will then be sold at Public Auction at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Porter at ten o'clock in the forenoon on said day.

IRA C CHASE, Collector of Porter for 1837.

Porter, October 9th, 1837. 3 10

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—ANDOVER.

THE non-resident proprietors of the following described lots and parcels of land situated in said town were taxed in the bills committed to me to collect in the sums as follows:—

Henry Jones and others,—26 lots of land in common and undivided in that part of Andover known as the Kimball Mile—all of said lots being in the first and second Ranges in said Kimball Mile,

For the year 1836— Value, $1300 Tax, $18,26

For the year 1837— do $1300 do $15,60

James F Bragg.—Farm situated between the farms of Sylvanus Poor and Simon W. Gregg,

For the year 1836— Tax, $7.00

For the year 1837— do $6.00

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber on or before Wednesday, the third day of January A. D 1838, so much of said land will be sold at Public Vendue at the Store of Silas D. Gregg in said Andover, at eleven o'clock A. M. on said day as will discharge the same.

ROBERT HALL, Coll. of Andovor for 1836 & 1827.

Andover, Oct. 10, 1837. 3 10

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting ABIGAIL DILANO, a pauper of the town of Peru, as ample provision is made for her at my house in Peru, agreeably to my contract with said town for her support; I shall not pay any debts she may contract for support after this date

LIBERTY HALL.

Peru, Oct. 4, 1837. 3 10

Almanacs for 1838.

ROBINSON'S ALMANAC for 1838, just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, single or by the dozen, by W. E GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Oct 3, 1837. tf8

SHOES & SHOES 38

A Prime assortment of Children's, Misses', and Boy's thin and thick SHOES just received and for sale by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Oct. 3. 1837. tf8

BRASS KETTLES.

A Prime assortment of BRASS KETTLES, just received and for sale by the subscriber,—Cheap.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Oct. 2, 1837. tf8

Assignee's Notice.

DANIEL O. HOLT, (late of Bethel,) having assigned to the subscriber his Notes, Accounts, and other Property, for the benefit of his creditors, this is to request and notify all persons indebted to him, by note or account, to make immediate payment to the subscriber Notice is hereby give that three months are allowed to the creditors of said Daniel O Holt, to become parties to said assignment, agreeable to the provisions of a law passed April 1, 1836.

WM. E. GOODNOW, Assignee.

Norway, Sept. 26, 1837. 3w8

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice that the connection in business heretofore existing between them under the firm of MIXER & SHACKLEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment if they would save cost.

LEE MIXER,
EBENEZER C. SHACKLEY.

Norway, Sept. 19, 1837. 3w8

Wheat Premium Blanks.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

All orders promtly attended to.

Sept. 26, 1836.

NOTICE.—This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting Susanna P. Clifford, a Pauper of the town of Woodstock, on my account, as I am under contract with said town for her support during the current year,—and have made suitable provisions for the same, and shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOSEPH BRIANT.

Woodstock, Sept. 21, 1837. 3w7

At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield within and for the county of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven—

SAMUEL MORRILL, Administrator on the estate of Henry White late of Mexico in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against the same:

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the seventeenth day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

8 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield within and for the county of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven—

NATHANIEL KENNEY, Guardian of Lewis Kenney of Dixfield in said county, Non Compos, having presented his first account of Guardianship of the estate of said Ward, and also his own private account against the same:

Ordered,

That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, in said county, on the seventeenth day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

8 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield within and for the county of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven—

BENJAMIN GOULD, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin Gould, Jr. late of Carthage in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against the same:

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the seventeenth day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

8 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

NOTICE.—Found in the highway near S. G Shaw's Store in Paris about the first of June last a piece of Sole Leather; the owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

Paris, Sept. 11, 1837. *6 JAIRUS SWIFT.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on the premises by virtue of a licence from the Probate Court for the county of Oxford on Saturday the twenty-fifth day of November next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, so much of the real estate of

JOSEPH LOTHROP,

late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, as will produce the sum of one hundred and forty dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges. The estate offered for sale is the homestead farm of said deceased, consisting of about twenty-two acres with the buildings thereon. Also the reversion of the widow's dower therein if necessary. Particulars and terms of sale made known at the time of sale, or on application to

H. H. HUTCHINSON, Administrator.

NOTICE,—FREEDOM.

THIS may certify that I have this day relinquished to my son, Spaulding Buck, his time until he is twenty one years of age, with power to act and trade for himself; I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

AUSTIN BUCK.

Attest—SARAH BUCK.

Norway, September 14, 1837. 3w8

Important!

TO PERSONS SUFFERING FROM RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

To the Editor of the Enquirer.

SIR—On the principle inculcated by the great and good Dr. Franklin, to diffuse as widely as possible every mean in our power to mitigate or soften the afflictions of suffering humanity, I feel it incumbent upon me to make known through the medium of your useful paper, that on reading therein an advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, for the cure of *Rheumatism*, I was forcibly impressed with a belief that it was calculated to remove the severe Rheumatic Affection to which I had been for seven or eight years subjected, sometimes almost depriving me of the use of my limbs. I accordingly procured a Bottle, and before I had used the whole of it, found very sensible relief. This increased my confidence in it, and led me to obtain another bottle, the use of which has completely removed the swellings and pains of my limbs, together with the cramp, and restored them to their wonted vigor.

I am respectfully yours,

GEORGE TAYLOR, JR.

Hempstead, L. I., March 24th.

Persons suffering from the above complaint, and in despair of a cure from the failure of the various remedies they have used, are invited to make trial of this long and celebrated medicine which has in years past cured and relcived, as it is also now doing, thousands who had despaired of relief. Nothing but a fair trial can give an adequate idea of its unrivalled excellence. It is also one of the best applications known for stiffness of the joints, numbness, sprains, and chil-blains. Price 50 cents.

☞None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on ay wrapper, (sole proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY,) the whom they are for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, Court-street, Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill, and SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale al the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him. 13

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No 5 1ye5p

A CURE FOR THE ITCH!

HOWEVER INVETERATE in *one hour's application*, and no danger from taking cold, by using

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, and certainty, *stands unrivalled* for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually *in one hour's application only!*

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast.

Price 37½ cents a box, with ample directions.

DR. RELFE'S

Antibilious Pills!

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Headache, Costiveness, Flatulence, Cholic, Bilious Affections, &c.

To comment on the efficacy of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation, is needless; Suffice it to observe, that for redundancy of Bile, Flatulence, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c. they will undoubtedly prove far more serviceable than those drastic purges too frequently employed, and will not only at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motions, and strengthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetite and renovate the system. Price 50 cents.

CAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS,

The relief is *IMMEDIATE*, without the least injury to the Teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For SICK HEADACHE, &c. Price 50 cents.

None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapers, sole proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY, by whom they are for sale, at his Countinghouse, No. 99, Court St. Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill and SMITH & BENNETT, and WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No. 1.

At a Court of Probate holden at Canton within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven— in

ON the petition of William Thompson administrator of the estate of Richard Peabody late of Canton in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of ten hundred and eighty-two dollars and sixty-two cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges: Also representing that a sale of part of said real estate would injure the residue and praying license to sell the whole:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed in Paris in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county, on the seventeenth day of October next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

8 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JACOB LUDDEN,

late of Canton, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

LEVI LUDDEN

Peru, September 19, 1837. 8

At a court of Probate held at Turner within & for the county of Oxford, on the twentieth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

PHILO CLARK Administrator of the Estate of Cyrus Clark late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the seventeenth day of October next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

8 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a court of Probate held at Rumford within and for the County of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of Sept. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

ELISHA BARTLETT Administrator of the estate of Willabee Russell late of Newry in said county, deceased having presented his third account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the seventeenth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

8 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Dixfield within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

ON the petition of Nathaniel Kenney, Guardian of Lewis Kenney of Dixfield, in said county, Non Compos, representing that the personal estate of said Ward is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owes by the sum of one hundred and five dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said Ward as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges: Representing, also, that a sale of part of said real estate would injure the residue and praying for license to sell the whole:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed in Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county on the seventeenth day of October next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY. Judge.

3w8 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Dixfield within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven—

ON the petition of Charles Noyes administrator of the estate of Aaron Noyes late of Carthage in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of seven hundred and thirty eight dollars and forty four cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed in Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county on the seventeenth day of October next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY. Judge.

8w8 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Rumford within and for the county of Oxford on the eighteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven—

ON the petition of Timothy Walker administrator of the estate of David Abbott late of Rumford in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of four hundred and twelve dollars and thirty one cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said deceased as a sale of a part would injure the residue, for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed in Paris, in said county, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, in said county, on the seventeenth day of October next, at ten of the clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Livermore within and for the county of Oxford on the twentieth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven—

WILLIAM H. BRETTUN, Jr. named Exector in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of William H. Bretton, late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate;

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county on the seventeenth day of October next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

8 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Canton within and for the county of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven—

JOSEPH ADAMS named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of James H. Withington late of Peru, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Joseph Adams give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, in said county, on the seventeenth day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

EBEN POOR,

late of Andover in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

EDWARD L. POOR.

Andover, September 18, 1837. 3w9

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

TABETHA BENJAMIN,

late of Livermore in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

SAMUEL BENJAMIN.

Winthrop, Sept. 20, 2837. 3w8

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himsilf the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ELBRIDGE STEARNS,

late of Jay in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the Law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

REUBEN WRIGHT.

Jay, September 19, 1836. 38

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—Taken on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Saturday the seventh day of October next at the Tavern of Nathan Ryerson in Newry, in said county, at ten of the clock A. M. all the right, title and interest which John Libby of said Newry has to redeem from Joseph R. Everett a certain parcel of land situated in Newry in said county, it being all of lot numbered One in the third Range in said Newry, excepting fifty acres sold to John Carter The said Everett being the purchaser of Liby's right of redeeming the said mortgaged estate.

ABEL CHAPMAN, Jr. Deputy Sheriff.

September 6th, 1837. 3w6

Commissioners' Notice.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

SAMUEL DUNHAM,

late of Woodstock in said county, yeoman, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the twenty-second day of August, 1837, are allowed to creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to that service at the dwelling-house of Antepas Durell in Woodstock, on the second Wednesday of January and the second Wednesday of February, 1838, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

JEREMIAH HOWE, } Commissioners
JESSE HOWE, }

August 30th, 1837.

ESTRAY HORSE!

THERE was committed to the subscriber, Pound-keeper of Oxford, on the 24th inst by Robert Hilborn Jr. of said Oxford, one Gelding, taken up in his enclosure doing damage, supposed to be four or five years old, of a dark chesnut color, with a black mane and tail, without shoes, and his near hind foot white The owner is requested to pay what is legally and justly demandable and take the same away.

BENJ. F. PERRY, Pound-keeper.

Oxford, Aug. 24, 1837. *3w3

STOVES! STOVES!!

JUST received, and will be kept constantly on hand a good assortment of "The Improved Rotary," "Rathburn's" and the "Perfect Premium" COOKING STOVES, also, box Stoves, Ovens, Sheet Iron, sheet Lead, sheet Zinc, Stove Funnel, &c. &c. Persons wishing to buy are invited to call W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Sept 1, 1836. tf 3

NEW AND VALUABLE PATENT TRUSS.

THE subscriber is aware that there is a number of kinds of Trusses already before the Public, but from experience in using number of them himself, and from the testimony of others that have worn them, he was induced to believe that a Truss better adapt d to the wants of that portion of the community that have the misfortune to have a Hernia or Rupture might be made, and by the help of a kind Providence he believes that he has been enabled to invent a Truss preferable to any other now known. It is decidedly the safest and easiest to wear; and is a secure barrier against the escape of the Viscera without in the least degree endangering the adjacent spermatic cord. From the credit that they have already gained in the last year where they have been used, and from the certificates of numbers who have been cured by wearing them, and from the recommendations of Surgeons and Physicians who have seen them, and the general approbation that the Truss has received for a number of miles around in every direction from this place, the subscriber can, with confidence, offer them to an enlightened public, believing that all that is necessary to secure for them in all places wherever they are offered for sale, that approbation they merit, is their use.

Six days is sufficient to satisfy any person of their superiority—and that time will be allowed to every one who buys a Truss, to return it if he choose.

Persons at a distance can obtain a Truss to fit, by sending the number of feet and inches they measure round, and on which side the Truss is to be applied.

A few of the many Certificates that the subscriber has in his possession, are inserted below, and others sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous, can be shown by his Agent.

Brattleboro, Sept. 1836. ISAAC THOMPSON.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Isaac Thompson, Sir—Having had occasion, during many years, to use Trusses for Hernias, for my patients and for myself, I am satisfied by examining and using yours, with General application, secured as it is by an ingenious adjusting Spring and Lock, is both easier to the wearer, and more likely to effect permanent cures, than any patent or other kind with which I have ever been acquainted, and wish you, sir, and all those who need Trusses, all the success in the use of yours, which their excellent construction is calculated to effect.

Vernon, Dec., 1826. CYRUS WASHBURN, M. D.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—I have not forgot my promise I made to you when I bought the Truss, that if it did effect a cure I would send you a certificate. Now sir, I have the satisfaction in being able to send you a statement. In the month of March my Hernia became so bad I was unable to Labor. Feeling somealarmed about my situation, I went up to Keene to see if Dr. Twitchel could do any thing to help me. On making my case known to him, he advised me to go to Brattleboro and get one of Thompson's Trusses—said it was the best he knew of, and thought I should receive immediate relief by wearing it. I made the application in March, and wore the Truss about eight weeks. On examining, I was satisfied that I was cured; but the Truss being easy to wear, I kept it on about four weeks longer, and then took it off and have had no occasion to wear it since. Respectfully yours,

Winchester, N. H. Sept. 1836. WM. CARLTON.

I hereby certify that on commencing haying this season, I was afflicted with a Hernia, which became so painful that I was obliged to quit work. I applied one of Thompson's Patent Trusses, with which I was enabled to labor daily, and found no more inconvenience in wearing it than in wearing my stockings. In three weeks I was perfectly cured, laid aside the truss and have had no recurrence of hernia since.

Brattleboro, Vt. Aug. 18 6. G. A. HALE.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—The trusses go well, having sold five You say in your note by Mr. Lewis, that if I have no objection you wish to make use of my name in your bills or advertisements. Now, Sir, as far as it is of use, you have it. Having tried several trusses of various kinds, found no relief. But putting one of yours on the first of April last, in four weeks was entirely cured, and have not had occasion to wear any since; and I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion they will, by the blessing of God, effect a permanent cure. Yours in haste,

Greenfield, Mass. Sept., 1836. L. M. AMSDEN.

For Sale, at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW, Agent for the State of Maine.

Norway, January 2, 1837. tf23.

DR. Wm. EVANS'

Camomile & Aperient Pills.

A prime article just received at the Oxford Bookstore.

June 27, 1837 tf 46

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, June Session, 1837.

THE undersigned a Committee of the town of Sumner in the County of Oxford, chosen at a legal meeting of the inhabitants of said town respectfully represent that the County road laid out on the Petition of Josiah Tebbetts and others, beginning near Levi Luddens in Peru, thence running southerly near Adam Knight's Mill in Peru, thence through the notch of Black and Speckled mountains in No. 2, thence through the town of Sumner to Paris, has not been made, and your petitioners are of opinion that the public travel does not require any County road leading from Peru through the notch of said mountains to Paris—They therefore pray your Honors to discontinue the above route And should your Honors think otherwise we are of opinion, that an alteration of said road through said town of Sumner and No 2 might much better accommodate the public travel—Said alteration to commence near Salmon Andrews in No. 2, bearing a little East of the located road to the notch—thence through the easterly notch the best route to Lot Halls—thence from said Halls to Nathaniel Gerrishes in Sumner to the town road, if deemed expedient to Cyrus Fletchers instead of where now located.

Wherefore your petitioners request that said route may be examined.

JOHN BRIGGS, } Committee in behalf of the town of Sumner.
JAMES HEARSEY, Jr. }
ZURY ROBINSON, }

Sumner, June 18, 1837. 3w6

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for said County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June A. D. 1837

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Enoch Merrill in said Sumner on Tuesday the seventh day of November next, at ten o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Sumner and Peru and in Plantation No. 2. and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Sumner and Peru and in Plantation No. 2. and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

To the Hon. Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court holden at Wiscasset in the County of Lincoln, on the Wednesday following the second Monday of September A. D. 1837.

JAMES B. BEMIS of Gray in the County of Cumberland, libels, propounds and gives the Court to understand on the eighteenth day of April in the year eighteen hundred and thirty he was lawfully married to Eunthra Wood. That they lived together as husband and wife for about twenty-four months: but that on the twenty-ninth day of June in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two, she wilfully deserted the Libellant and since that time she has never lived with him and refuses so to do. He has not seen her or received any communication from her since said desertion, nor has he any knowledge where she resides or now is.—He therefore prays this Hon. Court that for the reasons above stated, after due notice a decree may be passed dissolving the bond of matrimony between him and his said wife.

JAMES B. BEMIS.

STATE OF MAINE.

LINCOLN, ss:

Supreme Judicial Court, September Term, 1837.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the petitioner give notice to the said Eluthra Bemis by publishing an attested copy of this petition and this Order thereon three weeks successively in some public newspaper printed in the County of Oxford, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next session of this Court to be holden at Portland in the County of Cumberland on the second Tuesday of November next, that she may then and there appear and shew cause (if any she has) why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. SMITH, Clerk.

A true copy. Attest—J. SMITH, Clerk.

PURIFY THE BLOOD!

DR. HOFFMAN'S CELEBRATED

Vegetable Pills.

THIS celebrated medicine has been in use in Germany for a great number of years, by the most celebrated Physicians; and are pronounced superior to *any Family Medicine* ever introduced into that country, for the cure of dyspepsy, indigestion, jaundice, head-ache, heart-burn, sickness of the stomach, acidity, faintness, loss of appetite, flatulence, costiveness, piles, weakness of the limbs, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, slow bilious fever, stupor, and all those very afflicting complaints connected with difficulty of the digestive organs, and derangement in the functions of the liver, in fact impurities of the blood

The above PILLS were originally prepared by Dr. HOFFMAN, professor of *Materia Medica* in one of the German Universities, and used by him with wonderful success.

A Physician, in a letter address ed to a friend says, "I have much pleasure in subscribing to the efficacy of Dr. Hoffman's VEGETABLE PILLS, as I have experimentally tried them in upwards of five hundred cases, and always with wonderful success" The proprietors are in possession of numerous certificates of their virtues, but a simple trial will prove their best recommendation. Suffice it to say, that persons who have used them declare, that they would not be without them on any consideration. None are genuine unless signed "Stephen Thayer" in his own hand writing —Price 50 cents a box.

Note.—Persons using the above Pills, will receive much aid by taking the "Grand German Restorative or Vegetable Bitters" three times a day in water or wine.

Great German Restorative or

Vegetable Bitters.

The above Bitters were originally prepared by the celebrated Dr. Hoffman, of the city of Cologne, in Germany, from whom the proprietors obtained the receipe, in Dr. Hoffman's own hand writing.

These Bitters have long been celebrated in Germany, for their peculiar virtues, which have induced the proprietors to introduce them into this country. For correcting the bile and restoring digestion, they are universally acknowledged to be superior to any thing of the kind ever offered to the public.

Price, large bottles $1; small do. 50 cents.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, May 12, 1837. tf 40

SEED BEADS.

JUST received at the Oxford Bookstore, a prime assortment of Seed Beads. W. E GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, July 28th, 1837. 6w50

Particular Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Book account are hereby notified that a settlement must be had immediately—and all indebted by Note that is due, or will be due by the first of August next, must pay the same on or before that day, or they will be subjected to cost.

The subscriber is called upon loudly to pay his debts and therefore is obliged to call upon those indebted to him to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS, Jr.

South Paris, July 11, 1837. 4?

Linseed, & Lamp Oil.

FIRST rate, just rec'd and for sale by the subscriber,

ALSO,

Paints & Dye Stuffs.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Sept. 1, 1837. tf 3

DOCTOR MARSHALL'S

Aromatic, Catarrh & Headache

SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is superior to any thing known, for removing that troublesome disease, the Catarrh, and also a Cold in the Head, and a Headache It opens and purges all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free from any thing deleterious in its composition—has a pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect, after being used, is agreeable.—*Price, 50 cts. per Bottle.*

DOCT. MARSHALL'S

Vegetable Indian Black PLASTER.

THIS Plaster is unrivalled for curing Scrofulous Swellings, Scurvy Sores, Lame Back, and Fresh Wounds. Pains in the Sides, Hips and Limbs; and seldom fails to give relief in local Rheumatisms. If applied to the side it will cure many of the common Liver Complaints, and if applied to the neck in season, it will cure the Quinsy The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thousands of the most respectable individuals in the States of Vermont and New York, who have tested its efficacy —*Price, 25 cts per Box.*

DOCT. BENSON'S

VEGETABLE

JAUNDICE ELIXER.

For Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Dysentary, Headache, and all diseases arising from a bad state of the blood

This ELIXER is useful at all seasons of the year, particularly in the Spring, in removing JAUNDICE and Bilious complaints, caused by sudden changes of the atmosphere, colds, &c. which have a direct tendency to produce diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels, Skin, &c It is also calculated to remove the local obstructions of the capillary vessels, and produce a new and healthy action of the whole system, changing the skin in a short time after taking it, from a swarthy, sickly color, to a healthy, beautiful and florid complexion—*Price, 37½ cts.*

All of the above just received and for Sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 24, 1836. tf11

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late HEZEKIAH PIKE. It is situated 2½ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Privilege.*

TERMS,—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or
R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, Wool has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200

Consumption!

DR. REALFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS

HAVE, from their extraordinary success in giving instant relief, and in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthmas, Difficulty or Breathing, Wheezing, Tightness of the Chest, Pain the Side, Spitting of Blood, Chilliness and Shiverings that precede Fevers and Lung Complaints generally, become one of the most popular medicines known, and are sought after from every part of the country, on account of the astonishing success which has attended their administration in the above complaints, frequently giving the most unexpected relief, after every other remedy had failed, and persons had given themselves up in despair of a cure

They have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

And such have been the salutary effects of these Pills, even in hopeless cases, as so far to mitigate the sufferings of the patient, as evidently to prolong life for days and weeks, and give to it, a positive comfort they never expected to enjoy.

The operation of the pills is wonderful in easing respiration, quieting the cough, and procuring comfort.

Common colds are frequently removed in a few hours.

***"Although, (says a person, speaking of these pills,) my wife has tried various medicines of the first celebrity, for an Asthmatic difficulty, (or affection of the lungs,) which at times was exceedingly distressing, confining her to her house for days and weeks together, she finds that nothing gives her relief which Relfe's Asthmatic Pills do!—easing her respiration, quieting her cough, and giving her comfortable rest." And this is the testimony of hundreds or thousands. The relief which aged people, as well as others, experience from the use of these Pills, is astonishing, and renders them invaluable to many, and are in fact to some, an essential auxiliary to their comfort, and almost to their existence!

A Physician informs the Proprietor, that a gentleman in the country observed to him, he had reason to believe the use of these Pills had been the means of saving his life.

Price, whole boxes, 50 Pills, $1; half do. 12 Pills, 50 cts.

DUMFRIES' EYE-WATER!

FOR sore or inflamed Eyes—nothing known gives such immediate and comfortable relief. Unrecruited sore eyes, the effect is most salutary. Where the complaint has been of long standing, the most unexpected and desirable relief has been found in the use of this Eye-Water, after every other remedy has failed. Persons who have used it, pronounce it without hesitation the best preparation for those complaints they have ever met with. Price 25 cents a bottle.

***None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale with the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston;—and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co., Paris-Hill, SMITH & BENNETT, & W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the newly celebrated medicines prepared by him. c5pl1

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. [No 21?]

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court for the county of Oxford there will be sold on the premises on Monday the 25th day of September next, so much of the real estate of EZRA JEWELL late of Waterford in said county, deceased, as will produce the sum of thirteen hundred and thirty-five dollars, if so much there be. Said real estate consists of the interest of said deceased in the homestead farm on which he lived, together with the Grist Mill and Mill privilege thereon, and a pew in the Methodist Meeting House in said Waterford. The sale will take place at 10 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

LEVI BROWN, Adm'r on said estate.

Waterford, August 22, 1837. 3w3

Wool Growers take Notice and save your Cash!

JOHN MAYALL solicits from the public their particular attention to his reduced prices of Manufacturing and Cloth Dressing the ensuing season His Machinery and experience in the business are such that he flatters himself he shall be able to meet the wishes of the public. All kinds of Woolen Cloths and W. I. Goods will be given in exchange for Wool.

☞Further information may be obtained by applying to J MAYALL, his Agents or hand-bills.

Wool manufactured at the halves.—Sattinett Warp furnished for 9 cents per yard.

Gray, May 29, 1837. 3m 44

SCHOOL BOOKS.

A Good assortment. Traders and School Teachers supplied by the dozen on reasonable terms.

W. E. GOODNOW.

PREMIUM OVENS,

For Families, Boarding Houses and Hotels.

THE subscribers having purcased the right of making and vending this Oven, now offer it to the public, and respectfully invite all, to call and examine for themselves. The reputation of this oven is fully established in New York, Philadelphia, and various other places, both city and country. At the last Fair of the American Institute, by the use of principles previously secured by the Patentee, it was so improved, that on *actual experiment* and without *hesitation* it received the first Premium; altho it had to compete with one made SINGLE by a gentleman who had gained much celebrity for his improvements.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS OVEN OVER SINGLE ONES.

1st. *In Durability.* It is of Russia iron and double; the two being so locked together and braced in numerous places between the parts, that its strength is sufficient to sustain the weight of 500 pounds, and in the opinion of good judges will last 20 years

2d. *Economy.* The confined air, which occupies about the space of one inch between the two, is so perfect a non-conductor, that much less fuel is necessary.

3. *Uniformity.* The baking and roasting is even, and in weather of the extremest heat or cold *always* the same. Therefore, is not liable to the objections to single and reflecting ovens.

4th. *Pleasantness.* The external brightness of this remains from year to year.

5th, *Health and comfort.* It is used in the summer without heating those near it.

6th, *Economy united with Health.* As the heat escapes only at the bottom; it is sufficient (by closing the fire place) to warm the feet of a circle of persons as well as by a kitchen fire, besides being always ready to bake, roast, boil or fry. NATHAN WINSLOW & CO.

May 11, 1837.

The above for sale by the subscriber who is agent for the article. W. E. GOODNOW.

Also,—SHEET LEAD, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &c. constantly on hand for customers,

Norway, June 3, 1837.

From the Augusta Age.

PAPER HANGINGS.

A new assortment of PAPER HANGINGS just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, July 11, 1837. tf

WHEAT PREMIUM BLANKS.

FOR sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

Sept 5, 1837 W E. GOODNOW.

Great Bargains in *SHOES.*

A PRIME assortment of Misses and Ladies Kid Slippers just received and for sale by the subscriber, from 75 cts. to $1 00 per pair. Also, Morocco, Prunella, and other Shoes for Ladies and children,—cheap.

LIKEWISE, Gentlemen's thin BOOTS, for $1 00 pr. pair, together with thin Shoes and Slippers proportionably cheap for cash.—Warranted.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, June 27, 1837. 3w&eopt?16

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

In the Tailoring Business.

THE subscribers respectfully informs the inhabitants of Norway-Village and its vicinity that he has recently opened a Shop over Mr. John Tucker's Store in Norway, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its branches,—where he may be found at all times. He hopes by particular attention to merit a share of public patronage. All garments cut and made to order.

JOHN CASEY.

Norway, May 1st, 1837. 3m39

JOHN E. STACE,

Attorney-at-Law,

Dixfield, Me.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting James Sprague, Nancy Sprague his wife, and Ebenezer W. Sprague their son, minors of the town of Bethel, on my account, as I am under contract with said town for their support, and have made said provisions for the same, and shall therefore pay no debts of their contracting after this date.

Bethel, Sept. 7, 1837 JOEL HOWE.

LEVI STOWELL,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Has removed from Dixfield to Paris.

SATINET from the South Paris Manufacturing Company, constantly on hand and for sale by the subscriber at the Factory Prices.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village Feb. 20, 1837. tf

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice, that the connexion in business heretofore existing between them under the firm of SMITH & BENNETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent All persons indebted to said firm by Note or otherwise are notified to settle their demands with Levi Whitman, Esq in whose hands they are left. If said demands are paid within a reasonable time no cost will be charged

JONATHAN B SMITH,
ANTHONY BENNETT

Norway, Aug 12th, 1837. 3w2

Last Call.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Post JAMES M BUCK are requested to call and pay the same by the 25th of September next, or their demands will be left with an Attorney.

SIMEON NORRIS, Administrator

Paris, July 25, 1837. 3w3

SHELL COMBS!

A Prime assortment of SHELL COMBS, just received and for sale by the subscriber.

Also,—wrought Horn Combs.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Sept. 8, 1837

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Paris, Me. Sept. 30, 1837.

Andrews Abezer	Merchant Hannah
Andrews Edward 2	Noble Susan B.
Bryant Arvilla 2	Osgood James
Berry Elisha 2	Overseers of the Poor
Blake Joseph	Prentis Arthur et. als.
Blake Eunthus	Perry James
Bisse Joshua	Pond Daniel
Bartlett Daniel	Perkins Simeon
Cole Joseph, G. 2?	Robinson Mary S.
Cole Joseph 2	Robinson Preston
Chase John	Ramsdell Winslow
Cummings Joseph Jr.	Ryerson William
Cummings James S.	Selectmen of Paris 2
Chandler Abel	Shaw Jairus
Dudley Josiah	Shaw Mary L.
Durell Isaac 2	Snillings Robert
Durell Samuel	Whitemore Isaiah
Daniels John	Walker Micah
Dyer Mary	Walton Charles W.
Goodenow Rufus K. 2	White Bazeal
Gray John	Wood Mary E.
Hall Haven	Twitchell David M.
Hall Henry S.	Twitchell David
Knight George	Tubs Samuel
Marden Jonathan	Thayer Levi
Merrill Joshua	Thayer Deborah
McAllaster Samuel	

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license, from the Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, so much of the real estate of Isaac Hunt, late of Andover, in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, diseased, will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the twenty-eight day of October next, at one o'clock, P. M., as will produce the sum of Eleven hundred and eighty dollars and forty cents for the payment of the debts of the deceased and incidental charges. Said Estate consists of one lot of Land situated in Albany, in the said County of Oxford, viz: lot numbered ten in the ninth range, supposed to contain one hundred and sixty acres. Said sale will be at the Inn of John Hunt Esq. in Albany. Terms made known at the time of sale.

SAMUEL MERRILL, Administrator on said Estate,
By his Attorney, URIAH HOLT.

Norway, September 18th, 1837. 3w9*

VOLUME 5.

OXFORD DE

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHE

G. W. MI

TERMS—One dollar and
One dollar & seventy-five ce
Two dollars at the end of the
No paper discontinued till
the option of the Publisher.
ADVERTISEMENTS ins
the proprietor not being acc
any Advertisement beyond th
COMMUNICATIONS, and LET
addressed to the publisher, *P*

BISHOP G

AND THE YOUNG

An aged traveller, wor
fully urging on his tired bea
dropping behind the rang
the horizon of that rich a
try, in the vicinity of Spri
a distance of thirty-five m
his pulses throbbing unde
burning sun. At Fairfiel
tably entertained, by one
the veteran soldier of the
ministered to him for his
benefits himself had rece
which feedeth the young
and he had travelled on,
But many a weary mile h
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ened around, he felt the b
heavy upon him, and he
retreat he had pictured
day's pilgrimage should b

It was not long before
his tired animal at the do
looked for haven of rest.
man was at hand, to whor
for accommodation for hi

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izing for some time, th
traveller, which was not
what we can take you in,
tred, however, and I'll se
the circuit, who is here to
lodge with hi."

The young circuit prea
appearance, and consequ
to the old man, examined
ments inquisitively; then
most questions—and final
hair half-a-dozen times,
shaven chin, for the night,
a el entered the house.

The traveller, aged and
dismounted, and led his f
stable, where, with his ow
him down, watered him, a
then entered the inhospital
had expected so much kin
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preacher was to be there
parations were made to c
number of the Methodist
neighborhood had been in
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him, and he wearily sough
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He could note all that was
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observer of what was trans

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the frivolity and foolishnes
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was chattering and bandyi
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a trifling repartee with a
ons to seem interesting to

The stranger, after an
refreshments had been pre
to be shown to his room, t
noticed—grieved and sho
the family and the ministe
saddlebags, a well worn bi
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and elevating, and had foc
who passed him by in pity
not of. Hour after hour
one come to invite the old
to partake of the luxurio
served below.

Towards eleven o'cloc
up stairs, and without puts
threw off his clothes, and
side of a small bed, which
place of the old man as w
it while the aged stranger
partially disrobing himse
remained for many minut

The earnest breathing o
arrested the attention of
who began to feel some
science for his own negle
old man now rose from
slowly undressing himself,
ther upon the edge of the
preacher had taken posse
would not, voluntarily me
uncomfortable position, th
time, in silence. At lengt
made a remark, to which
in a style and manner tha
On this he moved over a
more room.

"How far have you co
man?"

"Thirty-five miles."

"From where?"

"From Springfield."